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—DEVOTED TO—
Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy.

THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND, AND FOR TEN YEARS THE ONLY ONE.

Vol. XXIII. BALTIMORE, DECEMBER, 1886. No. 12.

THE END OF THE YEAR AND THE
END OF VOLUME XXIII.

No pestilence, epidemic or unusual sickness has prevailed in our country during the year 1886, and notwithstanding the disturbances occasioned by fires, storms, cyclones, earthquakes, drouths and floods we have reason to be thankful. The year has gone by and the country is still in peace, notwithstanding many elements of disturbance have been made prominent in the discussion of the great social problems of the present age. We have no reason to make complaint here. But the principal cause of complaint appears to be the general prevalence of very low prices, in all the departments connected with the manufacturing industries, and the food products of the farming community. If on account of the great improvements in machinery we have manufactured more goods than are actually needed in the country, and if in consequence of this, prices have been reduced, it is simply a matter which will in time regulate itself, and the country should not be looked upon

as in otherwise than an ordinary prosperous condition. The remedy is to look upon the present condition of prices as the normal one, and shape the future production in harmony with this idea. High prices have gone, never to return. Steel, iron, cotton and woollen goods will not again be as high in price as in years past, unless brought there by war, or pestilence, or some unnatural condition of the country. The future work must be done with the present basis of prices, and the manufacturer must make his arrangements with his present margins of profit, and he will shortly be satisfied and as happy as heretofore.

The farming community must take a very similar view of the situation. With the farmer it is a great question, how he can make himself more prosperous and happy? In view of the great depression in all his affairs, it becomes a very serious question. As we travel over our country, from what we see and hear, we feel that it is a question which may very readily be answered, even as in the case of the manufacturer. Prices are low, and they are not

very likely to advance to any great extent. The vast improvements in agricultural machinery enable those who take advantage of them to produce at greatly reduced prices and with a good profit; while the great body of farmers, depending upon old methods, feel seriously these reduced prices. The remedy for this state of things is in the improvement of the farming community. Every Farmer should post himself by the reading of the Agricultural press so that he will be always up to the times, and can take advantage of the improvements in implements, in stock and in methods of work. It is said that not one Farmer in twenty in Maryland and the south takes an agricultural paper; but it should be said, not one Farmer in twenty is without an agricultural paper. At the prices of agricultural Journals now, seldom more than one dollar a year, (2 cents a week), each Farmer could to his great advantage take three or four good Journals, and keeping himself thus posted, he would soon find himself so benefitted by them, as to render the present prices all that are necessary for his prosperity and happiness. As this year of 1886 passes away, let the Farmer resolve, that during the year to come, he will take the necessary means of being up with the times, and see how easy it is to remedy all low prices and to stand in happy independence on his farm, enjoying always the peace and satisfaction of a successful year.

A GROWING industry in North Gorham is the manufacture of hollow ware from wood pulp. The manufacturers use, as a basis of operations, wood pulp prepared by methods employed by no other concerns, and from it construct pails, tubs, and all kinds of hollow ware usually made from wood.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL BILL EVER BEFORE CONGRESS.

Last winter at the meeting of the American Agricultural Association, held at the Grand Central Hotel, in New York, the Editor of the MARYLAND FARMER read a paper closing with the following resolution:

Resolved, that we consider the bill introduced by Mr. Hatch to the House of Representatives for the appropriation of \$15,000 per annum, to establish Agricultural Experiment Stations in connection with Agricultural Colleges in the several States and Territories of great importance to the agricultural interest of this country, and the same bill having been twice read in the House and referred to the Committee on Agricultural, we recommend its final passage.

This resolution was passed unanimously by the convention, and a committee was appointed to visit Washington, and urge the passage of this bill. This committee did their duty, and spent some hours before the agricultural committee, and obtained the information that this bill would have their unanimous support.

Afterward, during the exciting discussion in the Maryland Legislature on the subject of an experimental station, we were enabled to get this bill, and laid a copy of it on the desk of each member of the legislature.

We considered it then, and we still consider it the most important bill for the Farmers of the country, ever before Congress.

Recently we have received in some of our exchanges references to this Hatch Bill, and it is exceedingly gratifying to us to know that other papers besides our own are waking up to the great

value of the measure; and any means they may take to arouse the farming community generally to a united work in its behalf will meet with an earnest co-operation from us.

At the meeting of Congress in December, it should be the endeavor of Agriculturists to bring this matter early before that body. Blank petitions for circulation and signatures may doubtless be had by any who wish them, who will address Hon. W. W. Hatch, Washington, D. C. Any other matter in reference to the subject will also be sent them.

Below we give the bill in its present condition, as it will come before this Session of Congress.

"A bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto."

LOCATION OF THE STATIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid the Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principals and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established, in connection with the college or colleges in each state established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts." or any of the supplements to said act, *or such college which has been or may hereafter be established and operated under the laws of any Territory in conformity with the provisions of this act*, a department to be known and design-

nated as an "agricultural experiment station:" Provided, that in any state in which two such colleges have been or may be so established, the appropriation hereinafter made to such state shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the legislature of such state shall otherwise direct.

OBJECTS OF THE STATIONS.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation within the isothermal limits represented by the climate of the several stations and their vicinity; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and foliage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and deeds of the respective states and territories.

SEC. 3. That the said experiment stations shall be under the direction and control of the trustees and other governing body of such colleges, who shall have power to appoint a director and such uniformity of work in each case be necessary.

SEC. 4. That in order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of methods and results in the work of said stations, it shall be the duty of the United States commissioner of agriculture to determine annually a standard of valuation of the ingredients of commercial fertilizers, upon which the analysis of such fertilizers, as far as made by said stations, shall be based; to furnish forms, as far as practicable, for the tabulation of results of in-

vestigation or experiments; to indicate, from time to time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most important; and, in general, to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this act; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize said commissioner to control or direct the work or management of any such station except as to the standard of valuation of commercial fertilizers. It shall be the duty of each of said stations, annually, on or before the first day of February, to make to the governor of the state or *Territory* in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of said stations, to the said commissioner of agriculture, and to the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.

SEC. 5. That in order to make the results of the work of said stations immediately useful, they shall publish at least once in every three months bulletins or reports of progress, one copy of which shall be sent to each newspaper in the states and *Territories* in which they are respectively located, and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same, and as far as the means of the station will permit. Such bulletins or reports and the annual reports of said stations shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

APPROPRIATIONS—HOW SPENT.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of paying the salaries and wages of the director and other employes of said stations, and the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments and printing and distributing the results as hereinbefore prescribed, the sum of \$15,000 per annum is hereby appropriated to each state and *Territory*, to be paid in equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the aforesaid boards of trustees to receive the same, the first payment to be made on the first day of July, 1886; but

no such payment shall be made to any station until the trustees or other governing body or the college at which such station is located shall have executed, under their corporate seal, and filed with the secretary of the treasury of the *United States* an agreement to expend all moneys received under this act for the sole and exclusive purpose and in the manner herein directed, and to maintain a farm of at least 25 acres in connection with such college, and shall also have executed and filed with said secretary their bond, in the penal sum of \$15,000 with two sufficient sureties, approved by the clerk of a court of record in such state or *Territory*, conditioned on the faithful expenditure of and accounting for all moneys so received: Provided, however, That out of the first annual appropriation so received by any station, an amount not exceeding one-fifth may be expended in the erection, enlargement or repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station; and thereafter an amount not exceeding 5 per centum of such annual appropriation may be so expended.

MONEY DEDUCTED.

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall appear to the secretary of the treasury, from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of any of said stations that a portion of the preceding annual appropriation remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation to such station, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

SEC. 8. That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the said colleges and the government of the states and *Territories* in which they are respectively located.

THE largest peach orchard in the world, says the *Mirror and Farmer*, is that of J. D. Cunningham, Orchard Hill, Ga. It contains 84,000 trees and occupies 790 acres.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

NOTES FROM KENT COUNTY.

At last we have had a fine rain after one of the dryest falls for many years, and the sudden transition of the grain and grass fields to beautiful, green foliage proves how readily inorganic matter may be transformed into organic, the base of animal food. This morning the city parks, front yards, &c., having a grass sod, present a pleasing sight, showing conclusively the exhilarating effect upon vegetation, of those mineral compounds namely, water, carbonic acid and ammonia or nitric acid brought down with the following rain.

Since my last letter, referring to the effect of shell dust, I have continued my inquiry among those who have been using it and with one exception the story has been the same marked results. Meeting two prominent farmers from the Valley of Virginia, living on the pike made of the Valley lime stone, (carbonate of lime.) They both informed me that on the east side of the road, where the dust is carried by the west winds, the lines of the settled dust can be plainly defined by the effect on grass, corn, &c. Much of this rock through the rushing waters of the Potomac is carried in solution to the oyster beds of the Chesapeake Bay, furnishing the material for the oyster to build his resting place, nearly fifty per cent of this carbonate of lime is the great plant food, carbonic acid, of which all organic matter, whether vegetable, or, later on, animal, is mainly composed. The mineral matter, such as phosphorus, potash, magnesia, silica, &c., filling but a small space, can be easily applied; but the organic acids, all of which more or less are solvents of mineral matter must be supplied through vegetable life, and quickest, cheapest, surest road to it is by turning under anything that grows. All contain carbonaceous matter, which quickly passes to organic

acids, rich in carbon, ready to seize oxygen and pass to carbonic acid, or unite with lime and set its friend carbonic acid free, which in time dissolves mineral matter to enable it to enter the cells of plants. Brimstone acid will not do it although extensively used in making soluble phosphoric acid, which the moment it touches the soil passes to an insoluble condition, to be handled by the carbonic and organic acids; hence it is known by every farmer that all fertilizing material acts much better on land rich in humus—only another name for decomposed vegetable matter—and this humus cannot get there except through vegetable matter; let that matter be any worthless weed or nutritious grass. The sooner the owners of wornout lands learn this fact and practice it the sooner the mortgage will be paid off, and the hard working wife get a nice Sunday silk dress and bonnet. It will soon be found that millions of acres of so-called wornout land will have an abundance of the mineral elements in them but no life to set them in motion. Every pile of old brush, weeds, wood yard, &c., which is passing to organic acids by decay, proves my assertion; therefore the importance of securing everything of the kind for the compost pile must be apparent to all.

One word about a compost pile and the chemical action taking place in them which produces the heat. The oxidation of hydrogen as all know produces the greatest heat known to man. The oxidation restores the two elements to their original condition, that is water. If this oxidation is too rapid the heat generated induces the carbon to take oxygen and the compost is burnt up and the organic acid destroyed. The heat needed is simple enough to induce the hydrogen to take oxygen and the acid comes in view by the excess of carbon in the unburnt material. A simple illustration will explain the matter in making vinegar by the quick process. If the

proper degree of heat is maintained the consumption of the hydrogen of the spirit, or sugar, takes place and vinegar drops to the bottom. If by chance the cask gets too hot, the vinegar passes away as carbonic acid along with the water, and no human power can restore it. The old process must go along. The acid and water must be drawn from the air and transformed into starch and sugar before vinegar can be made. So with the compost pile, avoid too much heat which will only leave in your piles the mineral matter, having no power to render other mineral matter soluble.

Rock Hall, Md.

A. P. S.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION,
AND
HOW IS IT TO BE DISSEMINATED?

Perhaps in no one of the departments of labor, certainly in none of the professions or sciences is there a more rapid progress than in agriculture. The range of agricultural implements and the improved methods of work are matters concerning which it is necessary that the Farmer should be posted. Upon the general diffusion of this information, together with the results of official experiments, depends the successful prosecution of the science of agriculture—for after all that may be said on the subject, it is a science, one of the most vital character, both to individual welfare, and the welfare of our country.

We know of but two ways for the general dissemination of this necessary information. The first and most important one, as well as the most effectual, is through the agricultural press. The number of agricultural papers and magazines has largely increased during the past few years, and they are fast becoming a power in the land. They are the only periodicals which can give the Farmer the

information needed by him; for the general political press seldom ventures upon agricultural topics. Every Farmer should take two or three agricultural papers, devoted to the different departments of his work; or one upon which, from past experience, he is able to rely in reference to all departments. This is the first, the best, the most effectual method; the reading of agricultural literature.

The other means is through agricultural meetings, clubs and gatherings, where all interested can come fully without pay, or checks of any kind, and feel that they are doing good and receiving good. In the past we have endeavored to make known and encourage these gatherings. They accomplish more for the progress of agricultural knowledge than any other instrumentality except the press.

**THE MARYLAND AND DELAWARE
FREE SHIP CANAL.**

We are glad to learn, as we do from the proceedings of the late Agricultural Congress, that our friend Col. J. Carroll Walsh, of Harford Co., stood up manfully for the building of the Ship Canal, from the Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic Ocean, by the government. The great value of this canal,—not only to Maryland, but to the entire west—is not appreciated as it should be. To Maryland its first benefits are apparant, but to the whole western country it will provide an outlet which will add millions to their income; for a single cent reduction on freight on each 100 pounds means millions of dollars saved to them.

We gave our views on this subject in Chicago in 1883, and they were published at large in the MARYLAND FARMER, in the February number. The following resolution offered by us at that time will show where we stood then, and where we still stand in reference to this measure.

Resolved, by this body, "The American Agricultural Association," that it believes the construction of the proposed canal to be the highest importance to the commerce of the country, and consider it the duty of Congress to pass a bill providing for its speedy completion.

This recommendation was unanimously adopted.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

TAKE AN INVENTORY.

As the New Year comes near, I would advice my brother farmers to take an inventory. If they do not do this, how can they tell how much they gain or lose from year to year? Merchants, manufacturers, ect., take an inventory of the stock on hand at the close of the year, because without this they cannot know how they prosper. They may have on hand stock worth a thousand dollars, more or less than they had twelve months before. Their bank account alone does not reveal to them whether they have lost or gained; but their bank account together with their stock on hand and the excess of credits over debits or vice versa on their books. So it is with the farmer. We are apt to estimate our profit or loss from our cash account only. If we have paid off debts or loaned money during the year, we say we have made money, taking no account of the stock on hand. Yet the stock we have on hand may be worth less than that we had a year ago by an account greater than the debt we have paid off or the loan we have made. Often when we think we have lost money during the year, an inventory would show that we had gained. We had improved our farms, made them more productive, fenced them better; we have more live stock on hand, etc. It will be seen that an inventor *should* be an agreeable surprise; it should show us that our farms have grown more

productive, are better fenced and cultivated; that we have more good young stock growing into money and more feed to give them; that we have more labor saving and culture—bettering implements and machines. But I fear that too many farmers, such an inventory would be a disagreeable enlightener, revealing especially a less productive farm.

The farmer's stock on hand which should be inventoried comprises his land, buildings, fences, animals, grain and fodder, implements and machines, household furniture, etc. To inventory it is not so difficult, especially after the first time, for then nearly every article will be already listed. The real value of the various articles can be very nearly arrived at. It is not possible to measure to a cent the wear and tear of implements, machines, furniture, work animals, etc.; but this can be estimated closely enough to make the inventory suggestive, valuable and satisfactory. Your inventory should each year show a larger number of good books, and twelve more numbers of the MARYLAND FARMER, together with other good periodicals.

Farmer.

CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

I have for ten years taken a crop of grain or potatoes every year from one field of my best land, and have grown, once in two years, a clover crop for fertilizing only, and the longer I follow this plan the more I am pleased with it. The popular opinion of most of the farmers of my locality is, that, to benefit your ground by clovering, you must pasture it at least one year, and the practice is almost universal among them of turning their stock on the young clover on the wheat stubble as soon as they get the wheat out of the field, and I think that there are but few among them who know that in a favorable fall the clover plant will often reach its full de-

velopment, so as to blossom and thoroughly shade the land. Since I have adopted this plan three years out of four, I have had as heavy a growth of clover in October, from the previous spring sowing, as is usually seen in June on a field left for mowing. I was led to adopt this plan because I wished to abolish inside fences on my best plow-land, and not pasture it at all, and it has been successful beyond my expectations. I am enabled by it to grow three crops every two years, two money crops and a clover crop for fertilizing, and under this system my land is maintaining a high degree of fertility. We are now digging four acres of potatoes on land where the clover grew so high after harvest last year that I could scarcely walk through it, and it is the heaviest yield of potatoes that I ever grew in my life. My farm contains 90 acres, 25 of which is permanent pasture, five more being in orchard and garden, and the remaining 60 is in the one enclosure, and is never pastured. About one-half of this 60 acres is sown in clover each year—as we seed clover with all small grain—and the larger part of this clover is plowed under the next spring, although we usually leave a few acres to cut for seed each year. I have used large quantities of manure since I began to farm, buying and drawing from the village, two miles distant, hundreds of loads in addition to what we save at home. Since I adopted my present method of growing a fall clover crop for fertilizing I have tried to fairly estimate the value to the soil of this crop as compared with stable manure, and I have reached the conclusion that a good crop of clover benefits the soil as much as 12 loads of manure. All that the clover costs is seed and sowing, which averages about \$1 per acre. The manure cost \$9 cash in the village, and three heavy days' work for a man and team. I do not buy a dollar's worth of manure now, and yet

am growing as heavy, or heavier crops than I ever did. There is another point on which I have changed my mind in regard to the clover plant. I formerly supposed that allowing the crop to mature seed exhausted the soil much more than if cut for hay. I am now convinced that we get more fertility from the seed crop. It is a scientific fact that any plant in maturing its seed takes nothing from the soil, but uses for that purpose material stored up in the plant during the period of growth. It is also true that chemical action in the soil makes plant food available, and that a dense shading of the soil is favorable to this action. When the clover stands to mature its seed, some weeks are added to the shaded term. When clover is cut for hay, almost everything but the roots is removed; but, when it stands to mature seed, most of the leaves crumble and fall to the ground. The mammoth clover is superior to the common variety, because it makes but one crop, and shades the land perfectly until well into August; and, as it makes about twice the growth of the other variety, you will find the land thickly coated with the waste from it. I prefer to grow English, or mammoth clover, for another reason; it is cut for seed early enough so that the field can be plowed for wheat and prepared and sown, while the common clover, which seeds in the second crop, is too late for this. I consider clover as the most valuable and indispensable crop in my rotation, and should feel as though I might as well give up farming at once if this crop was forbidden. I would say to the farmer who wishes to have a soil clean, rich and easily worked, that clover is the best helper within his reach, and that to get the greatest benefit from it he should never pasture it, spring or fall, until it shows blossoms. I may have said this before—perhaps more than once—but it is one of the things that will bear repeating, and the practice of many—if not

most—of our farmers shows that it has not been repeated often enough to lead them to observe it.—*Tribune and Farmer*.

WALDO F. BROWN.

MR. POWDERLY AND POLITICS.

In this country no one is debarred from taking part in politics, and we cannot find any fault with that person who votes as his conscience dictates. In our November number we referred to class legislation and the danger arising from any one organization attempting to become the rulers of our government to their own benefit and the manifest injury of others. We did not refer to Knights of Labor any more than to other organizations, but made the application to any and all class legislation. We were pleased when Mr. Powderly, at Richmond, declared that the Knights of Labor should not become a political organization, and honored him for the conservative stand he took in this very trying period of that large class of our citizens of which he was the head. Our pleasure has been turned to pain, however, by the recent speech of Mr. Powderly in New York advising his followers to vote for Mr. George. We should have been sorry had he advised them to vote for Mr. Hewett or Mr. Roosevelt, or for any other candidate. The Knights of Labor must confine themselves to their own legitimate business if they would retain the sympathy of the country at large; but as soon as they show a disposition to "sell out" to any political party, they lose all their influence for good.

HAZING.

This vile practice is altogether too common in our institutions of learning, and such measures of repression should be taken as will put an effectual stop to it. It has not heretofore appeared to any great extent among our agricultural students, but we notice a case which has

recently occurred in Maine, and is referred to as follows by one of our Eastern Exchanges:

A serious case of hazing occurred in the Maine State College a few days ago and six students were suspended, part for the remainder of the college year and part for the remainder of the term. Most of the other students, with a show of sympathy for their comrades, joined in rebellion against the authority of the college and were also suspended, but thinking better of it and seeing their wrong position, they have in many cases asked to be reinstated. President Fernald says it is a question whether the students or the faculty will manage the college, "but if necessary we shall clear it of every student, keeping the doors open, however, to worthy young men. The faculty will maintain their supremacy no matter what the students do or say." What President Fernald says he means, though he may say it in the kindest spirit. Our colleges are for educating and improving those who attend them and not for crushing out the physically weak or harmless. It is a shame in our civilization that this relic of barbarism was not long ago utterly exterminated by the better sense of the people.

We like the ring of these words of President Fernald, and are well satisfied that the people of Maine will support him and his faculty in whatever measures they may deem necessary to correct this matter.

We shall be pleased to know that every case of hazing is punished, until public opinion is strong enough to disgrace those who take part in it.

THE Dawson, Ga., *Journal* states that Mr. Bob Murray, one of the most reliable planters of Calhoun county, told of a sure cure of hog cholera that he was using. Several years ago Mr. Murray's hogs were dying in large numbers with cholera, and he checked its ravages by mixing with their food a moderate quantity of soda. A few days ago cholera again attacked his hogs, and he lost twelve in one day. He at once began using soda, and has not had a hog to die since.

LIVE-STOCK REGISTER.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

We give from that celebrated Journal, the *Breeder's Gazette*, extracts describing cut on opposite page.

The pleasing picture (engraved from a drawing by Burk) represents one of the rising Short-horn sires of the West, Mr. William P. Higinbotham's imp. Double Gloster, with three of his get. This bull was purchased from Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kan., and placed at the head of the Blue Valley herd at a cost of \$1,000. He is a red of Feb. 11, 1883, bred by Mr. Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was imported as a calf by Mr. James I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont. He was selected by Col. Harris as a youngster of wonderful promise for his own use, and had it not been for the pressure Mr. Higinbotham was able to bring to bear in the matter the bull would doubtless still be in service at Linwood instead of Manhattan. Double Gloster has possibly not matured quite so quickly as is common among animals of his line of breeding, but has each year made great improvement and is rounding into one of the best individual bulls of the breed in the West, having been quite successful at leading Western fairs this fall and with every prospect of fairly "sweeping the decks" another year. The young bull shown on the left of our picture is Grand Duke of Gloster, and the heifers on the right the 6th and 10th Grand Duchesses of Gloster—all sired by the imported bull from cows in Mr. Higinbotham's herd. Higinbotham must be regarded as one abundantly deserving the patronage and consideration of all who may be in quest of cattle, either to establish new or recruit existing herds.

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WHO OWNS THE COLT?

THE STOLEN MARE AND HER YOUNG ONE,
A LEGAL PROBLEM.

MECHANIC FALLS, Me.—A bay mare was stolen from the stable of J. B. Mason, in Sept. 1882. Two weeks ago he got a clew, and, following it, he found the stolen animal in an adjoining county, and by her side a young colt. Mr. Mason claimed and took away both mare and colt, insisting that the latter belonged to him as part of the stolen property. Saturday he was arrested for stealing the colt and is now out under bail. Monday he entered suit against the officers for a false arrest. A lively legal tussle is pending as to the ownership of the colt.

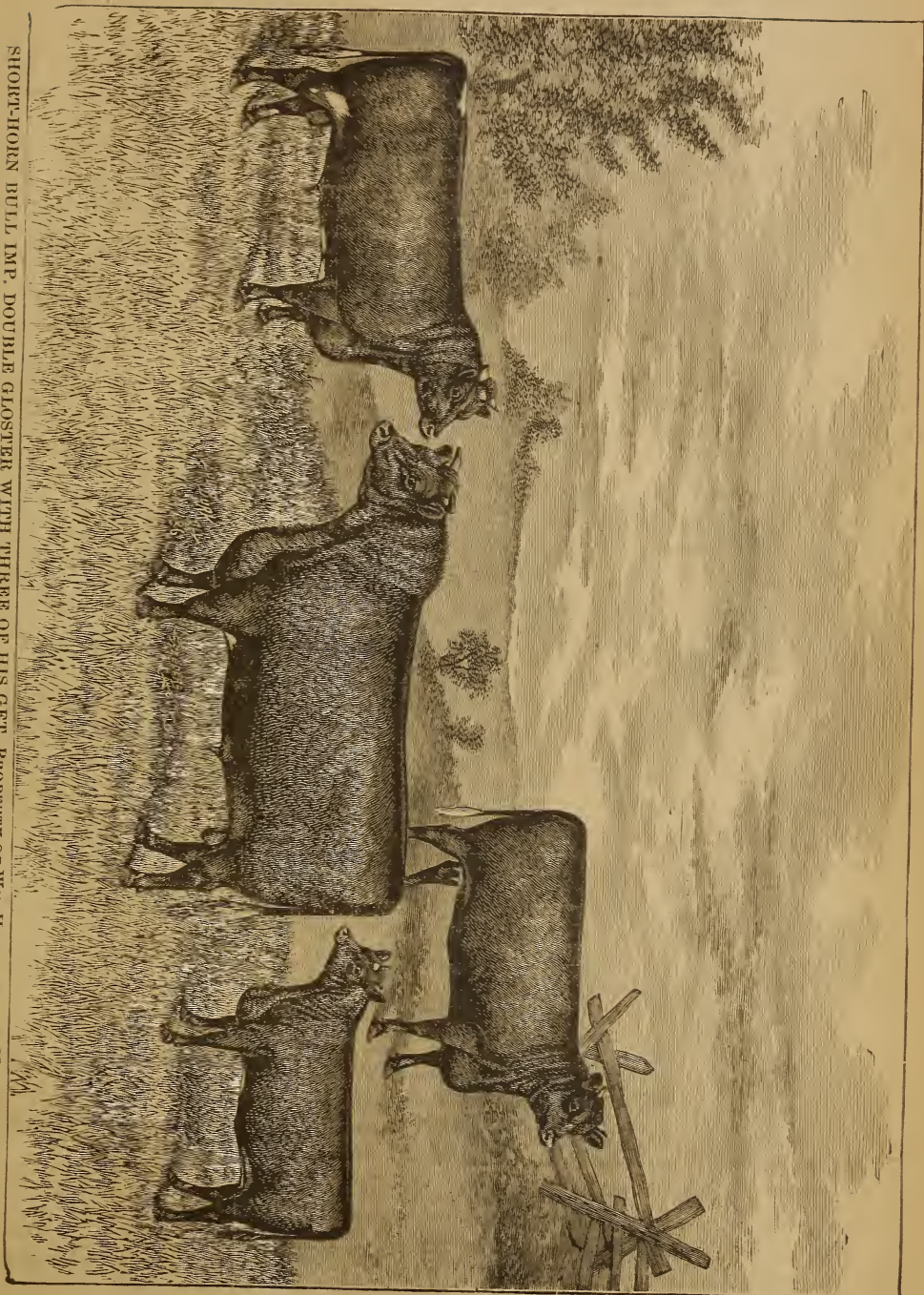
WENT FOR THE RED SHIRT.

A FARMER EXCITES A BULL'S IRE AND
IS GORED TO DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—John Cramer, a farm hand employed by Frank Meyers, nine miles south of this city, went into the pasture to salt the cattle. Unfortunately he wore a red shirt. A bull saw him and made a rush for him. Cramer tried to get over a fence, but was too late. The enraged bull gored him through the heart and stamped him into a shapeless mass. He was found dead two hours later and the enraged bull still standing over him. This is not a good country for red shirts. Only three days ago a farmer was attacked and killed in a similar way.

Massachusetts Ploughman says:—The attempt to grow tobacco in England has proved a marked success. It was made by the Messrs. Carter, the great seed merchants, on a farm at Plaistow, in Kent, and the crop covers an acre of ground. The plants were set on the 16th, of June, the seed having been brought from the United States.

SHORT-HORN BULL, IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER WITH THREE OF HIS GET, PROPERTY OF W. H. HINCHMAN, MANASSAS, KAN.



To the Editor of Maryland Farmer.

WASTEFUL FEEDING.

In these times we complain of small profits, and yet we waste enough, of itself to make us a good profit. The farmers of no section can escape this charge. While those of the new West are the most wasteful, those of the East are not near so economical as they might be. The Westerner going East is surprised at the waste on the farms there, for he has always read that Eastern farmers were very saving. If they saved what they could save, their profits would be doubled. The gain to their Western brethren would be yet greater.

One of the greatest wastes of the farm is in the feeding of live stock, especially during the cold months. This waste most often exists in spare feeding. Anything less than the fullest feeding which is consistent with the digestion and assimilation of the food and the health of the animal, is wasteful feeding. Feeding too heavily is so rare that we may say that those who feed most, feed most economically. The waste of the body and the fuel for bodily heat must first be supplied; then if there is any residue, it is used in the production of bodily gain, and this gain is all we have to show for the food. If we feed just enough for repairs and bodily heat, the animal makes no gain and we have nothing to show for the feed given; and yet as we feed more, we have more to show for the feed given. If one bushel is required for repair and heat, and we feed five pecks, we have the gain from one peck to show for the five pecks fed; if we feed six pecks, we have the gain from two pecks to show for the six pecks fed; for six pecks fed we get just twice as much as for five pecks fed. No reader need be told that the heavier feeding is far the more profitable. It is extravagance and waste so to feed animals that they only hold their own or make but

slight gain, when they might digest and assimilate more, and remain healthy.

It is also wasteful feeding to feed animals and not shelter them during cold weather. Bodily heat is produced by a slow combustion, for which the food eaten furnishes the carbon, as the coal or wood does for the combustion in the stove. The more of this heat that escapes, the more there is produced, as the body must be kept at the same temperature. This heat escapes very rapidly into cold, moving air. Hence, when the animal is exposed to the winter winds, much of its food is consumed in the production of animal heat. If it is sheltered, it is surrounded by a body of still, warm air, into which its bodily heat escapes slowly; less of its food is used in the production of heat, and consequently there is more to make gain. Feeding food to unsheltered animals is wasting it in the production of an unnecessary amount of bodily heat.

Likely you have expected me to write about feeding fodder in a fence corner, etc. But I have tried to write about wasteful feeding methods that you had not thought of.

Quincy, Ill.

J. M. S.

Short Onion Crop for 1886.

The onion crop, owing to a smaller acreage and dry weather, shows a reduced yield from last year. The onions, though not so large, are, in most cases, of better quality than those harvested in 1885.

The yield in Massachusetts averages all the way from 250 to 500 bushels to the acre, according to quality of soil, culture given, freedom from pests, &c. Prices range at 50 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Only about 250,000 bushels will be harvested this year from the great onion fields of Orange county, N. Y., which usually produce between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels on the 2,500 to 3,000 acres planted.

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

CURING PORK.

My method of curing pork has always given the most satisfactory results. I do not eat pork anywhere more nicely preserved and flavored than that I have cured. I think that the object of curing pork should be to preserve its natural flavor, to keep it juicy and sweet, not to give it some other flavor. Pork is good enough for me; hence, I have no use for molasses or drugs in the curing of it. I would not exchange the natural flavor of pork for any that ten-cents-a-gallon-molasses can impart.

I cut up the carcasses as soon as they have cooled, being careful not to let them freeze. As the pieces are cut, a handful of dry salt is rubbed over and around the end of each bone. The pieces are then removed to the cellar or some outbuilding where they will not freeze, spread out with the flesh side up and liberally sprinkled with dry salt. They are left in this condition for twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Then I make brine so strong that it will bring above its surface as much of a fresh egg as could be covered by a silver twenty-five cent piece. The pieces are packed as closely as possible in the hogshead or cask, being laid in layers, flesh side up. As each piece is put in, its ends are rubbed thoroughly with dry salt; and dry salt to a depth of a quarter of an inch is sprinkled over each layer, as it is completed. When the hogshead or cask is filled, the meat is weighted down, and then the brine is poured in until it covers the meat. The meat must be kept in a cool place, but where it will not freeze. I leave the meat in the hogshead from four to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces. If the hogs weighed from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds gross, four weeks is long enough for the meat to remain in the brine. But if the hogs were of a gross

weight of four hundred pounds, then the meat should remain in the brine six weeks. As the pieces are taken out the brine, they are washed in pure water and at once hung up in the smoke-house. If the smoke-house is perfectly dark, smoking can be deferred until the more agreeable weather of spring. Otherwise it must be begun at once. I use only hickory wood for smoking the meat, believing that the flavor of hickory wood smoke is the best. When well smoked, I pack the meat down in a box or hogshead, with clean, dry timothy hay. I put the hay around the meat and between each layer. This does just as well as ashes, and the meat is kept clean. The box must be kept where it is moderately cool, dry, and if dark it is all the better, though not essential. Give the cats a chance to keep the mice away, and your meat will be safe; and you will say it is the juiciest, sweetest pork you have ever eaten.

Quincy, Ill.

JOHN M. STAHL.

SHEEP.

FEED AND SHELTER OF SHEEP.

Sheep require more nitrogenous food than any of our domestic animals, unless it be the horse. They will not grow the best fleece of wool if the nitrogenous elements are lacking. Without well-balanced food, strong, healthy, muscular lambs need not be expected. They also need shelter, not only in winter, but in summer. Nothing is more grateful to sheep than a cool, dry shade. Yet, how few western sheep pastures have any kind of shade. An English experiment is given by a writer on sheep, in which two flocks of twenty each, as nearly alike as possible, were pitted against each other. One flock had shelter and the other had none; otherwise they were fed and cared for alike. The twenty that had shelter gained 273 pounds more than those deprived of it, while those

which gained the most ate two to four pounds less turnips daily, and forty-six pounds less of linseed cakes. This is an instructive lesson which it will pay any man who has a herd of sheep to heed, and practice accordingly.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

**The Largest Milk Record Ever Made
By a Cow, Clearly and Fully
Verified.**

CLOTHILDE.

(H. H. B. 1308.) Calved March, 1879. Milk record, 26,021 lbs. 2 ozs. in one year, commencing at six years five months old.

She was selected by us in person in North Holland as an unusually fine specimen of the breed and imported in October, 1880. She dropped her first calf on January 24, 1881, when about 22 months old and just out of quarantine, and gave that year 8964 lbs. 2 ozs. in eleven and one-half months.

This cow as a three-year-old was first brought prominently before the public by her record of 15,622 lbs. 2 ozs., surpassing all former records of cows of that age.

As a four-year-old she again made a high mark by giving in one year 17,930 lbs. 3 ozs. or by omitting two days when sick and adding two at end of the year, 18,004 lbs. 4 ozs. in 365 days, far surpassing all previous records for that age.

Her six-year-old record, 26,021 lbs. 2 ozs., this year, surpassed that of Echo, much the highest record before known, by 2245 lbs. 10 ozs. and excelling all other records that we have seen published by over 5000 lbs.

**AVERAGE YIELD PER DAY FOR EACH
MONTH.**

1st Mo.,	74 lbs. 4 ozs.	2nd Mo.,	77 lbs.
3rd "	71 " 9 "	4th "	69 " 11 ozs.
5th "	72 " 3 "	6th "	72 " 2 "
7th "	70 " 4 "	8th "	68 " 1 "
9th "	73 " 3 "	10th "	71 " 10 "
11th "	69 " 5 "	12th "	65 " 15 "

Her record for the whole time has been very carefully and accurately kept, each

milking being carefully weighed and recorded at the time. We have spared neither time nor expense in having this record carefully verified by gentlemen who are known by all breeders of dairy stock in the United States as experts in all matters pertaining to the testing of cows.

SMITH, POWELL & LAMB,
Syracuse, N. Y.

DEER CREEK FARMER'S CLUB.

The Deer Creek Farmers' Club met, last Saturday, at the residence of Mr. Hargraves Spalding.

The question discussed was as follows: "At the present prices of grain can farmers afford to use as much commercial fertilizers as in former years?"

Mr. Spalding thought that at the low price of grain farmers cannot, with profit, buy as much fertilizers as they did when grain was higher; but if we do not, the land will deteriorate and we can't get it in grass. Even hay does not pay at the present prices. In his opinion it would be better to feed our grain to stock. It would not be profitable to use commercial fertilizers on corn if you can produce from 10 to 12 barrels without.

M. S. Lee said he had long been of the opinion that farmers are using too much bought fertilizers for the amount of grain they raise. In California he had heard of from 60 to 70 bushels of wheat per acre being raised. He had no doubt 50 bushels could be raised on some of our lands. If so, our average is too low. What is the cause? Is it a want of commercial fertilizers or of something else? He thought something else than commercial fertilizers can be supplied and the average increased at one-fourth or one-half the cost. He spoke of the advantage of early plowing for wheat and mentioned instances he had seen this year confirming his views.

Geo E. Silver said he had a field, last

year, part of which was plowed late. The early plowed looked better throughout the season but he could see no difference in the yield.

Mr. Lee, resuming, said nine times out of ten the best crops are raised from early plowing. By plowing down green crops, (clover,) we can raise the same amount of wheat as with commercial fertilizers and at one-fourth the cost. His plan is to let the clover grow the first year, so that the roots may get deep into the earth. The second year after sowing, plow down the spring growth when the heads are nearly ripe. As a general rule the longer land can rest in grass the better crop of wheat it will produce.

Johns H. Janney did not believe land required rest. Land on which grass is growing and cattle pastured is not resting. When grain is low we must raise larger crops, and to do this we must put the crops in well, work them well, and it will pay a large profit to use more commercial fertilizers. He had noticed that his corn, raised with 400 lbs. of phosphate per acre had paid him \$4 per acre more than his neighbors, on which only 200 lbs. per acre was used. This more than paid for the additional fertilizer. In his opinion cultivation is fertilization. Land can be farmed every year by occasionally turning down clover. For instance, first sow wheat and clover. The second year mow and the third year pasture and plow the clover under for wheat. There is more benefit from the roots than from the tops of the clover and therefore it is better to let it grow two years. Mr. Janney said his crops of wheat have nearly doubled under his present method. Last year on 65 acres he raised 23½ bushels per acre, whereas, before the yield had been from 12 to 15 bushels. He used on wheat Ammoniated bone and raw bone, half and half, and on corn ground ammoniated bone alone. He did not think rye or peas equal to clover

as a fertilizer.

B. H. Barnes said there is no money in wheat unless good crops are raised. He uses only bone dust, putting it in the hill for corn, even if the land had been covered with manure. In the fall the land is plowed for wheat and more bone is applied. He always plows sod for corn and stalk ground for wheat and clover. The wheat is again followed by wheat, but the second crop is not as good as the first.

Mr. Janney mentioned the fact that last year he covered 20 acres for corn with the manure from 52 head of stock. On another field of 15 acres he used 400 lbs. of ammoniated bone, and to his surprise the latter was the best, although the ground had been in corn two years before.

John Moores believed in the judicious use of fertilizers. Prices of farm products are low, but we must, therefore, raise more of them, and this requires much judgment and economy. The time may come when our crops will bring more and we should be ready. We should put on our land all we can pay for. If we can find out what our land needs we have accomplished a great deal, and we should buy from honest dealers. The kind of soil has much to do with the action of fertilizers. Some act more promptly on certain soils than on others.

Thomas Lochary thought it best to stick to fertilizers. With better cultivation and fertilizers we can make our crops pay.

Wm. B. Hopkins said that to farm with success, a man must make every acre produce all it will and this cannot be done without artificial fertilizers. An important feature in farming is labor. If we can raise 10 barrels of corn without fertilizers and double that amount with them, it is certainly a good investment to buy them, for the crop will cost as much for labor without as with fertilizers.

Wm. Munnikhuyzen also thought farming would not be profitable without the

use of commercial fertilizers. He thought it would be better to double the quantity per acre and decrease the acreage, than to decrease the fertilizers and cultivate the same amount of land. This year he used some bone in the row for corn with good results.

George E. Silver said it did not pay to raise half a crop, at present prices. He did not think commercial fertilizers could be dispensed with, and as a rule farmers don't use too much. It is a mistake to put on commercial fertilizers and not work the ground. Thorough cultivation is half the battle.

James Lee thought this a poor time to quit using fertilizers. He advocated their liberal use in order to make the largest crops possible. They pay best on wheat, because they leave the ground in good condition for a hay crop or pasturing. Hay is a paying crop, being attended with little expense.

Dennis Spalding also advocated a liberal use of fertilizers, but did not think they would alone bring big crops. Good cultivation is also required to keep land in a good state of fertility.

Wm. D. Lee did not think the Deer Creek Farmers' Club could get along with less fertilizer than they now use. We must continue to handle stock and apply fertilizers liberally.

R. Harris Archer said it was a question whether our geographical position does not exclude us from profitably raising corn and wheat. If it is decided that it does not we must raise all we can per acre by using commercial fertilizers liberally.

Geo. E. Silver remarked that Harford farmers are making more than Western farmers on corn and wheat. In some places in the West it don't pay to haul corn to a depot.

Wm. Dallam said he could raise a given number of bushels of grain cheaper with

fertilizers than without. He would rather depend on fertilizers than on work alone, but both are necessary to secure the best results.

Harry D. Coale thought if farmers stop using fertilizers they might as well stop farming. The longer land can be kept in grass the better the crop will be when it is broken up. The more fertilizers we put on and the better we work our crops the more we will raise.

The President, Mr. R. John Rogers, said that when grain is as low as it is now, the true policy would be to plow as little and make as good crops as possible. Curtailing expenses in that way would be a considerable item.

Mr. Janney called the attention of the club to the appeal made for aid for the farmers of South Carolina, many of whom are in a destitute condition, having suffered from the effects of the earthquake.

About \$30 was subscribed on the spot and several members volunteered to solicit subscriptions.

The next meeting of the club will be at the farm of Mr. Hosea Barnes. Subject: "How can we give employment to farm labor during the winter months?"—*Egis & Intelligencer*.

WILD GAME ON FARMS.

Does the Farmer own all the game which he finds on his farm? This seems to be one of the questions which is attracting more than a passing notice. In many places the law forbids sportsmen from shooting game at certain seasons, and all persons from having the said game for sale; but at the same time allows a person to shoot it on his own land and use it in his own family. The law of trespass is the only law, however, which can protect any wild game on the farm, when it is in season. It is therefore quite clear, that though it may obtain its food on a

person's land, it does not belong to him ; and the moment it passes his bounds into public domain it may be shot and appropriated by the sportsman. We are, however, in hearty sympathy with every effort to protect our birds, and particularly our harmless song birds, from the wanton destruction to which heedless boys and weak minded men are devoting them. Laws should be made positively prohibiting the shooting of our song birds, and certain insect eating birds, and proper penalties affixed for violating these laws.

MR. BURGH AND HORSES TAILS.

Mr. Burgh, as a general thing, has the sympathy of the people in this country, as regards his watchfulness and tender care of the dumb beasts. Whenever he chances to err, it is most generally on the side of mercy and the spirit of kindness. The evident good heartedness, with which he prosecutes his work, has won the admiration of most and the respect of all. But his kindness of heart leads him at times to attack customs long practiced, which have the semblance of cruelty, but are in themselves of very little account, inflicting but a momentary pain. He seems now to be very much excited over this, to him, cruel practice of docking horses tails. This is an imported fashion, coming from England where the long tails are objectionable to fox hunters, and it has been adopted here by many who are ready to ape anything which is of a foreign nature, whether it is appropriate here or not. But as to the cruelty of the operation: Mr. Burgh assumes the ground that the horse should be used just as they are created, wherein he is greatly at fault, as is frequently the case with those who have any particular hobby.

Just as they are created: They were not created shod with iron, and yet they would be of very little value in this

country without shoes. Then we all know that without the painful operation of castration, their general usefulness would be very greatly impaired, and they would be very far from the gentle, obedient, docile animals they now are. We cannot, therefore, sympathize with Mr. Burgh thoroughly in his objection to docked tails on the score of cruelty ; but we are heartily sick of the disposition our people have to imitate the pernicious practices of foreigners, and we think this docking process is a disfigurement, a detraction from the beauty of any animal.

AYRSHIRE COW.

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. A. Fletcher for a picture of his celebrated cow, Alice Douglas 4398.

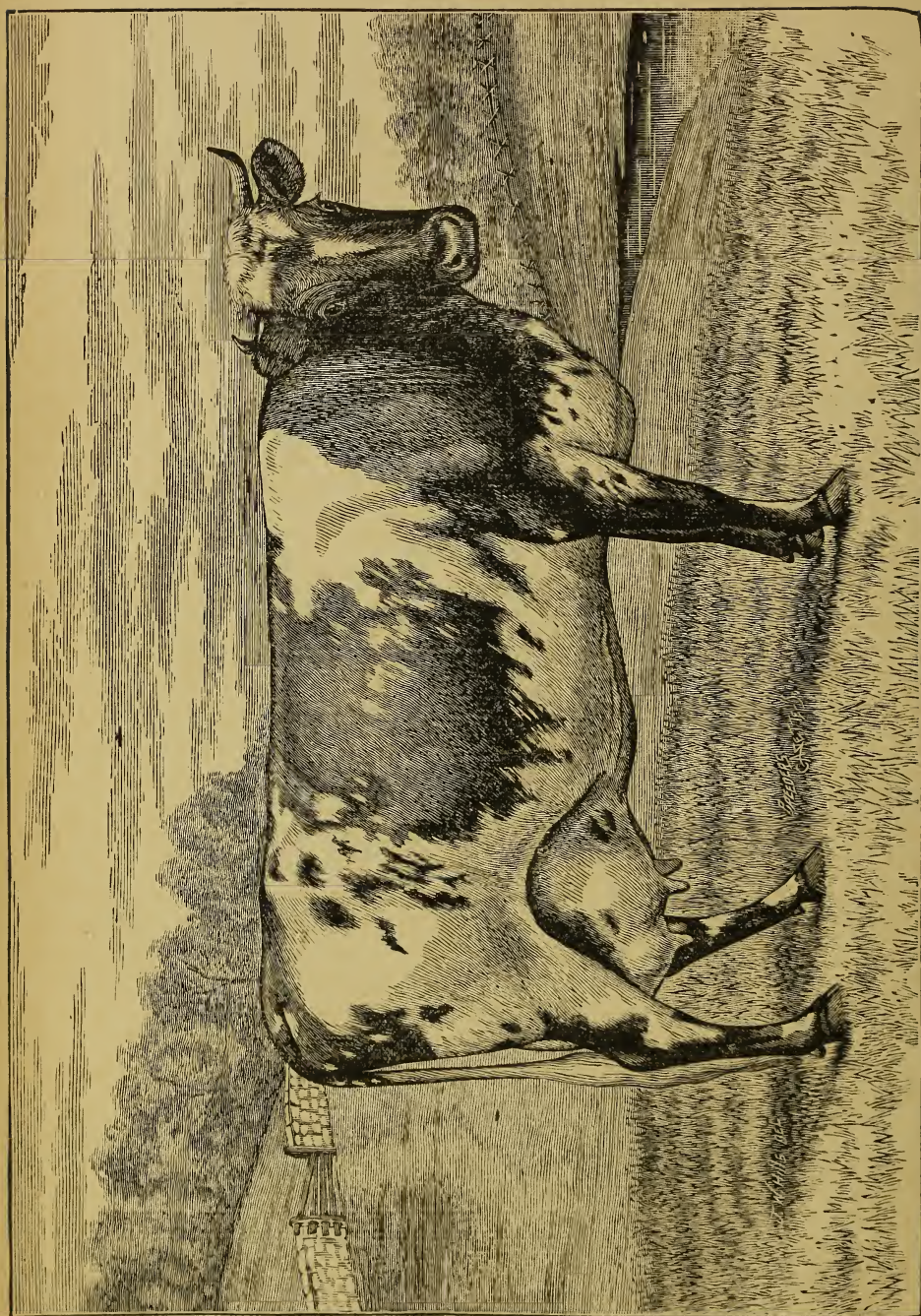
Alice Douglas has been frequently tested by her owner, and has a record of 407 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of milk in seven days, 1,695 lbs. in thirty days, and 4,031 lbs. in eighty days. From Feb. 10, 1886, to Aug. 6, 1887, she gave 8,250 lbs. of milk, an average per day of 45.56 lbs., or 21.19 qts. When four months in milk she made a butter record of 10 lbs. 12 oz. in seven days. The Ayrshire has so many points of excellence that there can be no question that with good backing and judicious advertising they would at once assume a higher position among the improved races of cattle in America.

National Horse Show.

Close of the great exhibition—most successful display ever made in New York.

Nothing could more plainly show the great and growing interest in horses than the marked success of the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden last week.

From the opening on Monday morning, November 1, to the closing on Saturday evening, November 6, the garden was thronged by thousands of people.



PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE COW ALICE DOUGLAS 488, PROPERTY OF MR. GEORGE A. FLETCHER, MILTON, MASS.

THE DAIRY.

THE BIG, BOSS CHEESE.

MOUNTAINS OF COAGULATED CURD
FIFTEEN THAT ARE TO WEIGH 3,500 TO
4,000 POUNDS EACH — AN AMERI-
CAN PRODUCT FOR THE GLASGOW
(SCOTLAND) CHRISTMAS
TRADE.

Messrs. Richardson, Beebe & Co., of East Aurora, N. Y., are at present performing an extraordinary feat in cheese-making. Some time ago they received an order from Mr. Thomas J. Lipton, of Glasgow, Scotland, to make fifteen cheeses to weigh 3,500 to 4,000 pounds each.

After carefully considering the enormity of the order and the difficulty attending such an undertaking, they decided to attempt it. Special appliances and machinery have been purchased, as that used in ordinary cheese-making is of no use in handling such monsters as these. Several of the cheeses have been successfully molded, and within a week the whole number will be on the curing shelves.

Before commencing the makers received by express from Mr. Lipton a parcel of British gold coin, sovereigns and half-sovereigns, which are being put into the curd of each cheese when making, and will become the property of those who are fortunate enough to buy the portions where they are embedded, and we understand that a further sum of similar coins will be put into the cheeses while they are on exhibition in the presence of the would-be purchasers.

For several years past, Messrs. Richardson, Beebe & Co. have made similar cheeses but somewhat less in size for the same party, who exhibited one of them at the Food Show in London last year, and obtained first prize for size and quality of

cheese. The present order eclipses anything that has ever before been attempted in cheese-making, both in size and number.

It requires the morning and evening milk of 3,000 cows to make one of these cheeses, and would require the milk of 45,000 cows to make the total lot in one day. To give an idea of the size, each one is equal to about sixty or seventy ordinary full-sized cheeses.

These cheeses will be shipped early in November, and will be on exhibition in the principal cities of England and Scotland, in the stores of the purchasers, for some weeks previous to the holidays, when they will be cut up and form a toothsome morsel on the table of many consumers about Christmas.—*East Aurora (N. Y.) Advocate.*

Ensilage for Milch Cows.

The experiments and experiences of the past two years are thoroughly confirmatory of the idea, that if in the filling, or immediately thereafter, a high heat can be induced which shall pervade the mass in the silo, and then, all tightly closed, the ensilage will remain sweet until it is re-opened, and an opportunity to ferment is offered by exposure to the air. These results are attained by not too rapid filling, nor too much tramping, the temperature being watched, and as soon as that of one layer or portion reaches, say one hundred and thirty degrees Fah., another layer of three or four feet in thickness may be added, leveled off, packed a little around the sides, and left for a day or two to heat in turn. Pits filled in this way last year, turned out beautifully, and the cattle, especially milch cows, have had healthful, excellent feed, fragrant and sweet, and of course, highly relished. When such can become the general or universal condition of ensilage on good farms, the objection to its use will disappear.

Heating of ensilage is promoted by cutting, by which the juices are exposed to the action of ferments, the germs of which are almost universally distributed in the atmosphere near dwellings and farm-yards. The very fine cutting which used to be recommended, is probably unnecessary, but neither corn nor clover, when packed whole, come into a uniform heat, and we presume the same would be true of other ensiled plants.—*Exchange.*

American Cheese in England.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has just returned from England, is reported as having said, in an interview:

"Since my last visit in 1863, there has sprung up the importation of beef and cheese, and even butter—if by courtesy you can call all that goes over there butter—and there is the continual inflow of wheat and corn. England became dependent upon America's products, and although it knocked the farmers' interests rather hard, yet to-day the market of Great Britain in regard to cheese is in our hands, not only because we send over a good deal, but because our cheese is so much better than the average cheese manufactured in England. I speak of this as one having authority. The mayor of Brighton, where I spent a few days, is in the cheese business, and I had a long talk with him. Said he, 'American cheese is the only reliable article. We are never certain of that made in England. I received thousands of tons of cheese from America.' This was exactly what I also heard in Norwich. They are now beginning to build in England factories to manufacture cheese by scientific and regular processes."

Imported Cheese Made at Home.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Nov. 15.—New York city lovers of imported fancy cheeses may not know it, but nine times out of ten when they order their fromage de Brie, or Limburger, Camembert, Neufchatel, Munster or Swiss cheese at their restaurant

they are eating the products of Chenango county. John Bloomers of Avenue A, New York, spent thousands of dollars in obtaining the processes by which these cheeses were made in France and Germany, and after trying the experiment in Orange county for a year or two, he established a mammoth factory for the exclusive manufacture of these cheeses, and shipped during the past year nearly 150,000 pounds to New York city. The machinery used in the factory is very ingenious, some of it the invention of Mr. Bloomers. He has improved on old country processes so much that he can turn you out a rare old Brie cheese in a few hours.

Perfumes of the Barn.

When I was in the milk business I tried to be as neat as possible. I always changed my boots and took off my overalls before I got into the milk wagon. We strained the milk three times into a can that stood just back of the cows. Still we had customers that complained. I would see some of them to turn up their noses as they came near me. Of course, I called them "dudes." One day a good friend said to me: "I can smell the barn whenever I get within five feet of you. You can't notice anything wrong about yourself, for you are used to it, but your customers are not, and they notice it at once." That set me to thinking. There is a good deal in the idea that people who do the barn work are in danger of losing that nice discrimination in the matter of smells that their customers possess. We can't be too clean about handling milk and butter. I never could satisfy my customers till I strained the milk outside the barn and changed my clothes entirely.—*Correspondent Rural New Yorker.*

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE MARYLAND FARMER through its columns was enabled to bring into successful operation the Horticultural Society of Maryland, and as its first President, the Editor has always felt an interest in its success. Who is the liberal man or woman—we have in our city and state many who are abundantly able to do so—who will now make a similar donation to our Horticultural Society to that mentioned below? Nearly all our large cities now have their Horticultural Halls, and in Boston few go to that city without visiting, during their stay, the weekly Horticultural Exhibitions. They are a feature in which not only Boston, but the whole state, also, takes a deep interest. We are pleased with the conditions annexed to Miss Schaffer's donation. The Horticultural Societies should not be diverted from their original purposes, nor be run for the benefit of two or three individuals; but for the improvement of Horticulture generally. Such should be the character of the Horticultural Society of Md., and a liberal donation for a Horticultural Hall, with conditions to secure such an end, would prove of incalculable benefit. We see here a great opportunity for some wealthy man or woman to do a great good.

A GIFT ACCEPTED.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has unanimously voted to accept Miss Elizabeth Schaffer's gift of Horticultural Hall, in Philadelphia, with the condition annexed. She proposed to give the society \$50,000 outright, or to give them the stock, all of which she proposed to buy up, and clear off the \$75,000 mortgage now on the building, together with the fifteen-foot lot adjoining the hall on the north, free from the \$5,000 ground rent now on it. The latter proposition was accepted. The

sole condition of the gift was that if ever used for any other purpose than for the benefit of the society it should revert to her or to her heirs. By a rising vote the society extended its grateful thanks to Miss Schaffer for her munificent gift. Referring to Miss Schaffer's gift, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* remarks: "It points out to wealthy people how much easier it is to make beneficiary disposition of their property during life than after death—in other words, by deed instead of by will. Had Miss Schaffer tried to carry out her benevolent intentions only in her will, half the value of the property, which now comes to the society free of all charges and expenses, might have been fritted away in the courts. It is a noble deed nobly done."

To the Editor of the Maryland Farmer.

PARLOR GARDENING.

I think I can give some hints on this subject which will be of value to many readers. Unsatisfactory results are most often occasioned by a failure to take into consideration that some plants for house culture require a higher temperature than others. They may be divided into two classes—those that should have a temperature of fifty degrees, and those that should have a temperature of sixty-five degrees, at night. The first class includes Azalias, Abutilons, Ageratums, Callas, Cinerarias, Carnations, Cyclamen, Camellias, Echeverias, Ferns (greenhouse and climbing), Feverfews, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Wax Plant, all Holland Bulbs, hardy Ivies, Lobelias, Passifloras, Roses, etc. The second class includes Begonias, Bouvardias, Caladiums, Cissus, Crotons, Coleus, Dracænas, tropical Ferns, Heliotropes, Hibiscus, Poinsettia, Paleus, etc. When plants of these two classes are put together in the same room there is sure to be trouble, for when the temperature is right for some it will be too low for the others. Generally

the rooms are kept too warm for the plants; this is one of the most common errors in parlor gardening, and often leads to disappointment.

Another thing that leads to unsatisfactory results in parlor gardening is starting with old and matured plants. These have passed the vigorous period and will not do excellently. Start with young, healthy, vigorous plants. These are on the ascending scale of life; are less liable to be attacked by disease or insects, and have more vigor to expand in growth and blossoming. Another cause of disappointing results is the manner of watering the plants. Plants should not be watered until the lightness of the color of the soil on the surface indicates that the plant is dry; and then enough water should be given to go through the pots. Not often, but generously, is the proper rule in watering house plants. But too often this rule is reversed. It is feared that if much water is given the stand or carpet will be soiled; hence the plants are watered "just a little each morning." This is just what should not be done. If plants are watered as I have recommended, those kept in a night temperature of fifty degrees will not require water oftener than twice a week, and those in a temperature of sixty-five degrees thrice a week. It may be necessary to put the pots in saucers, to save the carpet. If this is done, do not allow the water to stand for any length of time in the saucers. If the plants are kept at a window, as they should be, turn the pots every few days, that each side may get the same amount of sunlight, else the plant will not grow symmetrically, the side getting the most sunlight growing the faster.

L'HATS.

It is beyond dispute that on certain soils gypsum causes a largely increased growth of grass and clover, but experiment alone appears capable of determining on what soils it is likely to be thus beneficial.

POULTRY HOUSE.

POULTRY KEEPING ON A LARGE SCALE.

"If you take 1,000 fowls," says Fanny Field in the *Prairie Farmer*, "and bestow upon each individual fowl the same extra food and care that the keeper of a small flock gives his fowls they will pay at the same rate." But I would warn you against beginning with 1,000 hens. It requires a good deal of poultry knowledge to enable one to successfully manage this number, and the knowledge cannot be bought with the fowls, or put up with the houses, or caught like the measles. The poultry business must be learned just like any other business, and the very best and cheapest way to learn it is to begin at the beginning and learn one thing at a time. If you begin at the other end and attempt to master the whole thing, all at once, your tuition fees will be so high that by the time you know how to manage 1,000 hens profitably, you will not have money left to buy a single fowl.

HOW TO BEGIN.

You cannot begin with 1,000, or 500, or even 300 fowls, and make them pay, any more than you could calculate an eclipse. Begin with a small flock of fowls, and as you gain in poultry knowledge increase the size of your flock until it numbers as many as you can manage profitably. Twenty-five laying hens will be enough for those who have no experience in poultry-keeping to begin with; those who have already had good success with a flock of 22 or 30 fowls may safely venture to try a flock of 75 or 100 laying hens. Quite a come-down from 1,000 hen business, isn't it? But remember it will be more profitable to begin with 25, 50 or 100 fowls, and work up to 1,000, than to begin with 1,000 and work your way down to 25.

Poultry is King.

At a recent meeting of the Bedford, N. Y., Farmers' Club, Rev. J. Y. Hoyt, of Bedford, said: "On the farm to-day poultry is king. We used to hear that cotton was king or that corn was king, but take the official report for 1883 for instance. The wheat product of that year was worth \$488,000,000; the cotton product, \$410,000,000; the dairy product, \$254,000,000. But the poultry product was worth \$560,000,000, almost half again as large as the cotton product, and larger than both the iron and steel product together. Still it is not half as large as it ought to be. In 1883 we imported 15,000,000 dozen of eggs worth \$2,677,000. Think of Germany sending us over 2,000,000 dozens, and China over 1,000,000.

Poultry Yard.

KEEPING GEESSE FOR FEATHERS.

Although the geese may be plucked two or three times a year the operation should never be performed until the weather opens warm. They may be plucked often enough to secure as much as a pound of feathers from a goose in a year, but half a pound is about the average. After plucking them they should be fed a proportion of meat three times a week, with a mess of corn meal, every evening until the feathers are renewed, as the system will be somewhat debilitated by the continued renewal and growth of the feathers. Keep the old geese for breeders, and if any are to be marketed, sell only those that are young.

SAVE your hen manure, says the *Poultry Keeper*, for we believe that when properly managed it will prove cheaper, if used upon quick-growing crops, than any fertilizer that the farmer can save or buy. With melons and garden vegetables we have obtained the best of results from hen manure.

New Mill Bran.

OUR new machinery for grinding wheat so completely separates the flour from the bran that some are led to suppose that this mere bran has little value. But this is an error. It has quite as great a value in the butter ration as the old-style bran. It may perhaps be bought at a slightly less price, but this is owing to the general cheapening of feed. When we remember that the greatest difficulty in the milk and butter ration is to find albuminoid food, to balance the carbo-hydrates, this new-process bran is better in this respect than the old process, as it has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 3.9; digestible albuminoids or protein, 12.6; digestible carbo-hydrates, 42.6; fat, 2.6. This shows it to be an important food for milk. The carbo-hydrates of flour and cornmeal are made up mostly of starch. But the office of all carbonaceous matter is the same—gives heat.—*Professor Stewart in Country Gentleman.*

POULTRY RAISING.—The London *Graphic* under the title of "Poultry raising by Ladies," makes some very able suggestions in regard to a new enterprise for women whose incomes are small. It holds out the promise of speedy remuneration at the cost of but little trouble and work. We wonder very much why this sort of industry has not suggested itself before to a greater number of minds. Fresh eggs are always in demand, and by a little judicious management a small piece of land in one's garden can be made to do service for a good many fowls. But apart from all questions of gain an infinite amount of amusement might be derived from it. Hens and roosters have distinct individualities, and a study of their peculiarities is like a study of life. Women wearied with the dull and colorless existence of a country town, would find the days full of a new and ever varying interest.

WHAT THE FARMER BUYS AND SELLS.

Fact and Fancy.

WHY FARMERS DO NOT MAKE MONEY.

Everything a farmer has to sell is very low; everything, or very nearly everything, that the farmer has to buy is comparatively high. Wheat, over a large portion of the region in which it is produced, brings the raiser 50 cents a bushel. The price of grain harvesters and self-binders, however, remains the same as when wheat was worth \$1 a bushel in the place where it was raised. The same is the case with the plow that turned the furrow, the harrow that pulverized the soil, and the seeder that put in the crop. Everything that is turned off the farm is very cheap, but everything that is turned off from the factories is dear. The old prices for farm products has been all changed, but the scale of prices for the products of manufacturing remain practically unchanged. Beef, mutton and wool are all low, but posts and wire necessary to fence a pasture, cost as much as they ever did. The price of cloth is not affected appreciably by the fall in the price of wool. A farmer may get a small price for his hides, but he pays a high price for the boots and shoes and harness that he is obliged to purchase. Potatoes are cheap, but the bags in which they are put and the wagon that is used for taking them to market cost as much as they did when potatoes brought twice the money that they do at present. It is also noticeable that the rates of transportation and the commission merchant's charges for selling them are as high as when potatoes brought \$1 a bushel.

The above well written article, well adapted to attract attention, although extremely misleading—containing some facts and very many errors, was copied into the *Boston Post* from the *Chicago Times*; and strange to say, seems to have caught the fancy of publishers and is going the rounds of the press generally. The most reasonable way of accounting for this general acceptance of so many strange errors is, that all editors are not merchants, while the crisp method of statement secured

their approbation; they are sometimes taken by antitheses regardless of facts. Had the *Times* editor, or the editor of the *Post* stepped into any store where such articles are kept as they have mentioned, they could have readily learned the prices of a few years back and the present prices, and the article would have been greatly modified, or not appeared at all in its present form. Perhaps the best way to get right on the subject will be to give the former prices and the present prices of this class of articles, and we accordingly give the following List of Prices obtained from one of the leading Agricultural Implement Houses in Baltimore.

	Present Prices.		Prices 5 to 7 years ago.	
Self-Binders, -	\$100	to \$150	\$250	to 300
Plain Reapers, -	65	" 80	100	" 125
Mowers, -	45	" 50	60	" 75
Grain Drills, -	60	" 90	100	" 120
Wheat Rakes, -	17	" 25	30	" 40
Hay Tedders, -	40	" 50	75	" 90
Farm Wagons, -	50	" 75	60	" 120
Cast Plows, -	2	" 5	4	" 16
Chilled Plows, -	4	" 12	6	" 15
D'bl Shovel Plows	2.50	" 3.00	6.00	" 8.00
Horse Hay Forks,	2.00	" 3.00	6.00	" 8.00
Barb Wire, -	5.00	per 100 lbs.	12.00	" 15.00

Harrows, Corn Shellers, Hay and Straw Cutters, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, &c., have been reduced in price in same proportion to the articles named above.

Passing from what the Farmer buys, to what he sells, several facts are overlooked by this article. It is quite true that wheat and corn are not paying crops at this time, and some of the depression in other branches of business has reached the Farmer. But are not cotton, hay and tobacco remunerative crops? And notwithstanding the draw-back of imitation goods, the dairy is prosperous with fair prices. The poultry interests, larger than wheat or corn, never were more flourishing. Potatoes, white beans, and vegetables generally are paying crops, while fruits of every description, including berries especially, (except in momentary gluts of the market,) are profitable. Under these circumstances we have every reason to assert

as a fact that farming in this country is a good business. But let us take a broader view of the subject. Let us not be deceived by drawing our conclusions from the low prices of one or two articles. The Farmers and their families, in this country, are better fed, better clothed, better educated, more comfortable and happy than Farmers and Farmers' families in any other part of the world. And all Farmers need, in order to make farming pay in this land, is to be industrious and prudent; to study and keep up with the times, to post themselves in the improvements always going on in machinery and stock. A general attention to the knowledge necessary in the agricultural world will enable them to make money and secure the contentment of a prosperous and happy home.

value of labor may be reduced as a result, or labor may be exposed to more rigorous conditions. Both combinations act adversely and injuriously, but within their rights. These being the rights of the parties, any man who undertakes to prevent the manufacturer from buying what or from whom he pleases interferes with a legal right. So if a combination of persons be made to interfere with that right, it is an unlawful combination. If the means used for interference are unlawful, there is a combination in every sense of the law. As to what means are unlawful, a combination to prevent one man from using leather made by another is a combination to an unlawful end, and if effected by threats or intimidation, there may be a conspiracy."

BOYCOTTING.

The legality of the boycott is being tested in Massachusetts.

Gen. B. F. Butler, who is principal counsel for the defendants, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that no offence was charged and for other reasons.

Chief Justice Brigham, in overruling Gen. Butler's motion, said: "It is a principle well established that every man has the right to choose his own employes, and any interference with that right is unlawful. Every employer has a right to employ whom he chooses, and every manufacturer has the right to buy and sell from and to whom he pleases, and to use in any lawful way any material which he may choose to buy. But the right of labor to choose its own employer is no more sacred than that of the employer to buy what and of whom he chooses. It is also a principle that labor has the right to combine for the amelioration of its condition. Of course such a combination will reduce the profits of the employers. Employers may also combine to regulate labor, and the

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In this region we were favored with one of the severest rain storms of the season on Thanksgiving day. Nevertheless, it did not abate our thankfulness for the many comforts and the general happiness which have characterized our past year, and which in this country naturally falls to the lot of all its people.

We were pleased with many of the reports of thanksgiving services held in Baltimore, and among them with the following from one of the clergymen who has given a felicitous expression to the general feelings of the masses on this subject.

"We hail the day! By the proclamation of the President of the United States, and that of the Governor of our own State, this day is set apart and sanctified to joy and gladness. These state papers express the will of the people and derive their significance from the common sense of obligation to God for His goodness manifested toward us as a nation. Let us make the distinction clear, and not confound thanksgiving with fasting and

humiliation. We should not, indeed, have to go far to find evils over which to mourn and occasions for humiliations. But our quest is the wherefore of thanksgiving. And behold, as we open our eyes, the goodness of the Lord is on every hand. A study of the bright side—the good all around us—is of great value. Looking, the most unfortunate can find something to be thankful for. The misanthropic, if they seek after it, can find something good in every man, even in the debased and the criminal. How delightful then is the privilege of this day—to seek after all good things! It is like turning our faces toward the morning and giving welcome to the sun.

For bountiful harvests, for general prosperity, for the low death-rate, evidencing the absence of epidemics and scourges, for all the marvelous time and labor-saving inventions, for our grand common-school system and for our colleges and universities, for broadening charities and rapidly-growing funds invested for the help of the unfortunate, for our great public and free libraries, for our newspapers and the facilities for gathering information and news from all quarters of the globe, for our national glory and the strength of our free government, and for blessings too great for enumeration, we are made happy and thankful.

MOST IMPORTANT MOVE IN BEHALF OF AGRICULTURE.

THE PLAINS, Virginia, Nov. 5, '86.

Dear Sir:—At a recent meeting at St. Paul of the Farmers' National Congress it adjourned subject to the call of the President to meet at an early day the coming winter in the City of Washington, D. C.

In the present industrial and political crisis the voice of Agriculture, the great conservative reserve power of the Nation, should not be silent, her influence unfelt,

her power unrespected, her rights disregarded, her necessities unrelieved.

I hereby summon the Farmers' National Congress to meet in the City of Washington, on the 11th day of January, next, for the transaction of such important business as may be brought before it, and I personally urge each member to be present, without fail, that we may DEMAND the passage of the Resolution passed by our Congress and now reported to the Congress of the United States by their several committees. ROBT. BEVERLEY,

President.

Death of Chester A. Arthur.

The Death of Ex-president Chester Alan Arthur took place thursday, Nov., 18, at his residence in New York City, of apoplexy. Coming to the presidency at a critical and exciting period, following the assassination of President Garfield, he conducted his administration in a circum-spect and generally satisfactory manner. The affairs of the country at home moved along in a peaceful and pleasant current, and none of his suggestions served to disturb our relations with the out-side world. He was by no means a bitter partisan. He will occupy an acceptable place on the pages of the world's history.

The MARYLAND FARMER, published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, for November is to hand. The "Farmer" is always filled to overflowing with good sensible agricultural reading matter suitable for the Farmer, for whom it contains much good, practicable sound logic. Every Farmer throughout the land should take it; only \$1.00 a year.—*Courrier, N. C.*

Subscribe to the MARYLAND FARMER with a premium, only \$1.00 per year.

The Present and the Past.

We have elsewhere, in this number, an article on the prices of the present and the past. It is well worthy of study, for it involves a principle as well as it represents a fact. All departments of life—manufacturers, commerce, trade, agriculture—are indissolubly bound together, and so intimately related, that one cannot suffer without the others feeling it very sensibly. The Farmer cannot fail to receive his usual returns without a corresponding failure coming upon every branch of industry. It is the interest of the entire country to give the Farmer such favorable facilities as will insure abundant crops and promote his prosperity; for it is only by the successful prosecution of his work that all other branches will flourish, and the country at large become prosperous.

NOTICE.

Mr. Richard Walzl is now building one of the most attractive business houses in the city of Baltimore, on the N. E. Cor. of Eutaw and Franklin Streets, into which he will move as soon as completed.

The Dental Association have been 19 years in their present Location, 31 West Fayette Street; they are the Originators of Nitrous Oxide Gas, by the use of which teeth are extracted without pain, they also fill and insert teeth in the best manner.

Two 1886 Gold Medals.

Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN have been awarded the highest gold medals over all exhibitors—American and European—both at Liverpool and at Edinburgh, the two most important exhibitions of the year 1886.

The new mode of piano construction, introduced by MASON & HAMLIN in 1883, is pronounced "the greatest improvement in pianos of the century."

[Extracts from November Report.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CORN.

MARYLAND.—*Queene Anne*: A good crop; many pieces gave from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. *Dorchester*: Many fields were abandoned owing to excess of rain. *Calvert*: Smallest crop in years, owing to the extreme wet weather in early season, and subsequent severe drought. *Cecil*: Early planted corn fine in yield and quality. Corn did badly all the season and consequently the yield is below average. *Kent*: Better yield than last year and quality an average. *Washington*: Damage by drought. *Wicomico*: Better on flat lands than was anticipated, but on high undulating and low black lands it was very poor; 14 bushels is a fair average. *Frederick*: Never raised a finer crop. *Montgomery*: Early planted corn is excellent, but much of the crop was late planted and poorly cultivated, owing to constant rains in May June and July. *Somerset*: Good on high and well-worked up-lands, but is almost a total failure on low, wet, and uncultivated lands; some fields exceptionally fine, and others unusually poor. *Talbot*: A very irregular crop, fine and poor fields; causes, character of soil and cut-worms; late crop is poor. *Caroline*: Suffered from drought and badly burned—fodder is worthless. *Charles*: Smallest yield in years, owing to excessive rain and subsequent drought.

CATARRH CURED.—A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 213 East 6th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Books, Catalogues, Reports, &c.

A BRIEF HISTORY of the U. S., Barnes' Historical Series. The copyright edition of 1885—comes to us, done up in a very attractive style as to binding, print and illustration. One of the very best class books used in the schools of our country. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

THE *New York World's* History of the United States in an exceedingly condensed form and in chromo-logical order—an excellent book of reference. Given away as a premium to Weekly World.

NINTH Annual Report of the American Humane Association, with characteristic illustrations.

ADDRESS of Parker Earle before the American Horticultural Society, Sept. 1886.

PRACTICAL Caponizing by W. H. Wigmore, Philadelphia, Pa. 25 cts.

REPORT of the Sixth Annual Session of the Farmers' National Congress at St Paul, Minn., August 1886.

SECOND Annual Exhibition of the Missouri Fancier's Club at Hannibal, Mo. Dec. 6, 10, '86

MANSELL's Almanac 1887 a new system of Planetary Sciences. Rock Island, Ill.

REPORT of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for Aug. and Sep. Wm. Sims, Secy.

VIRGINIA Department of Agriculture. Clover as a money crop, and analysis and value of fertilizers, November 1886.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE of Michigan. Analysis of commercial fertilizers.

CONNECTICUT Agr'l Experiment Stations, analysis of super-phosphates and special manures, October 1886.

CRITICISM of D. E. Salmon's Investigation on Hog Cholera, by Frank S. Billings.

BUIST's Almanac and Garden Manual, for 1887, for the Southern States, has come to hand early. It will be of advantage to farmers and gardeners to send for it. Robert Buist, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. One of the oldest and most reliable seed houses in the United States.

VICK's Illustrated Monthly Magazine for November, as beautiful and instructive as ever. James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

HORTICULTURAL Art Journal. Mensing & Stecher, Rochester, N. Y. Four beautiful colored plates of fruit embellish this number.

THE American Kindergarten, Monthly, with its usual interesting table of contents for Nov.

THE Drainage and Farm Journal is a \$1.00 monthly of 32 pages, nicely printed and on good paper. Indianapolis, Ind.

THE Wholesale-Catalogue of garden, agricultural, and flower seeds of David Sacho, Quedlinburgh, Germany. Beautifully illustrated.

Home Life, a beautiful illustrated Monthly Magazine, published at \$1.00 a year by the Home Life Publishing Co. *The Pearl*, Monthly Magazine, illustrated. 25 cts. a year. Both these publications are in Newspaper form without cover.

WE have received from the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Norman J. Colman, the Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Also from the different departments of the Department of Agriculture, Methods of Analysis of Commercial Fertilizers; the Investigation of Grasses, and the condition of Dairying in the Dairy States, 1885.

FROM the Department of State, the Consular Reports Nos. 69 and 70 for Oct. 1886.

THE Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1886. This is a volume of between 200 and 300 pages well filled with the Society discussions on a number of important and interesting subjects.

WE have received from Root & Finkler, Tribune Building, N. Y., a handsome engraved plate of the World's Exchange. It is forwarded with the Compliments of Messrs. Moore & Schley, Bankers, N. Y. The engraving gives us the buildings of the world's financial operations, and the centres around which clustre the great interests of the world's business.

OGILVIE's Popular Reading.—We have just received a copy of Number Thirty-Six of Ogilvie's Popular Reading—containing eleven stories—all complete—the price of Each One of which, if issued in book form, would be 75 cents to \$1.50.

All of the stories are printed in large type, with handsome colored lithograph cover, also, a handsome colored frontispiece, printed in twelve colors.

The price is only 30 cents, and is for sale by all newsdealers, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co. Publishers, 31 Rose Street, New York.

LANDRETH'S Seed Catalogue for 1887 received, this Seed House was established in 1784, making it 103 years in business. It is the oldest House of this kind in the country.

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH.

REGARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IMPORTANT ORGAN.

Of Which the Public Knows but Little, Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American :

Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past 8 years, concerning disorders of the human Kidneys and the organs which diseased Kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of the TRUTH. It is needless to say, no medical Journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for every obvious reasons. H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs in the adult male, about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ? you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about *ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes.* From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from *sixty-five gallons of blood each hour, or about forty-nine barrels each day, or 9,125 hogshead a year!* What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are?

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior.

We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the kidneys first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pulvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally, unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is *passing through this terrible, disgusting pus*, for it cannot take any other route!

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have *pure blood and escape disease*? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, and escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And when-

ever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption in weak lungs, dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker until one day it *suddenly stops*, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict.

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call the diseases by high sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die, *for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected part*, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.

But you say, "My kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man! People die of kidney diseases of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have *never there had a pain nor an ache!*

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where *there are few nerves of feeling* to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health, of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degener-

ating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work, without attention from the engineer? Don't you see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is lurking about so constantly, without giving any indication of its presence.

The most skillful physicians cannot detect it at times, *for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined* by any means which we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as shown by after-death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessing.

H. H. WARNER & Co.

NOTICE.

The Baltimore Poultry and Pigeon Club, will hold its 3rd Annual Exhibition at the Oratorio Hall, Howard Street, Baltimore, December 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, 1886.

We predict for it a grand success, for full particulars, address T. W. HOOPER, P. O. Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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THE

"MARYLAND FARMER"

A STANDARD MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Oldest Agricultural Journal in Maryland and
for ten years the only one.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

141 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 1st, 1886.

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